APPENDIX I

Vol. 33, No. 33 August 16, 1974

Report on the Meeting of the
NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH LIBRARIES
Chicago, Ill., June 23-26, 1974

The Association of Jewish Libraries held its ninth annual convention at the Spertus College of Judaica in Chicago, Ill., on June 23-26.

The opening session on Sunday evening began with an address by David Weinstein, President of Spertus College. He outlined as the primary aim of Spertus College, established as the College of Jewish Studies in 1925, to train teachers of Hebrew and Jewish studies for religious schools. Since 1965 it has developed cooperative programs with 10 colleges and universities in the Chicago area, serving as the Judaica department for these schools and offering bachelor's degrees in Judaic studies and Hebrew literature.

After Mr. Weinstein's address, the group toured the college's remodeled 10-story office building on Michigan Ave., facing Lake Michigan. This year the college moved into the spacious building which shows the infinite care taken in converting the building to its new purpose. Four floors apportioned to the Library now hold 55,000 volumes with room for doubling the present size. On the ground floor a museum of Jewish ceremonial objects shows materials from many lands.

On Monday morning the two divisions of the Association held separate meetings. The Synagogue, School, and Center Division had a panel presentation on "Library Programs, Promotion, and Public Relations," addressed by Ruth M. Abelow, Temple Emanu-El Library, Miami Beach, Fla., and Shirley Rumack, Congregation Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun, Milwaukee, Wis. The panelists shared their rich experiences, satisfactions, and frustrations in promoting the synagogue library services, available to adults and children alike.

The Research and Special Libraries Division heard a presentation on "Conservation of Library Materials" by Paul Banks, Conservator of the Newberry Library. He pointed out that library conservation in general lags behind museum conservation. Yet, books compete for their survival constantly as paper deteriorates, depending on the degree of acidity. Extreme changes in temperature and humidity in which books are kept likewise contribute to the shortening of a book's life. He noted that paper had been declining slowly in quality since 1700, and more rapidly since 1860 when wood pulp was introduced. Combating the ravages of time and environment is a constant struggle and frequently not understood by library administrators. Preservation calls for additional research and ever watchful care.

In the afternoon, Frank White, Demco Educational Corp., and Gary Frost, Conservation Department at the Newberry Library, spoke on "Book Care and Repair." They presented many practical demonstrations of how librarians in a small library could care for their collections without expensive outside expert help.

"The Future of Educational Resource Centers in the Jewish Community" was the topic of a talk by Amy Kronish, Assistant Media Director of the Institute for Jewish Life. The Institute for Jewish Life, established on the initiative of the American Association for Jewish Education, encourages new programs for Jewish education. One program takes a fresh look at the use of audiovisual materials by the Jewish community. Among other things this media project is to lay the groundwork of a national Jewish media retrieval production and distribution center. *A Source Directory of Jewish Audio-Visual Materials*, compiled by Adeane Bregman for this media project, gives eloquent testimony to the wide variety of such materials available at the present time. The project not only records existing materials, but endeavors to see more imaginative use of these items in stimulating community interest and commitment to Jewish values.

The evening program featured Cantor A. Lubin, Congregation Rodfei Zedek in Chicago, in a talk on "Music Selections for Jewish Libraries." The speaker also emphasized the importance of music in Jewish life, both in the religious and in the secular sphere.

On Tuesday morning the convention met at Congregation Rodfei Shalom. After a tour of the synagogue library, the Synagogue, School, and Center Division, the group heard Sally Fenwich, library science professor at the University of Chicago Library School, discuss "Book Selection." The Research and Special Library Division had a panel discussion on "Cooperative Reproduction of Judaica." Leonard Gold, Chief of the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, presided and reported on the assistance to Jewish libraries from the National

Endowment for the Humanities. An example is the grant to the Leo Baeck Institute in New York, devoted to research the history of German Jewry, the assemblage of a large library, to microfilm their periodicals, and fill in the gaps from other libraries. He also mentioned a suggestion by Lawrence Marwick, Head of the LC Hebraic Section, to make electrostatic positive prints of the Hebrew cards contributed by American libraries to the National Union Catalog of Hebraica, not represented by Library of Congress cards, and make them available to other interested libraries. The same could be done for copies of rare Hebrew or Yiddish books, made at LC.

Edith Degani, Jewish Theological Seminary of America Library in New York, described the microfilming of the rare book room materials in their library by Xerox University Microfilms in Ann Arbor, Mich., and called attention to the published reel guides on such areas as Hebrew incunabula, Bible manuscripts, and liturgical works. Geoffrey Key, International Microfilm Center of the Interdocumentation Co. of Switzerland, presented a catalog of microfilms on important European Jewish periodicals offered for sale by his company. Samuel Aksler, Librarian of Spertus College, pleaded for greater coordination of effort to avoid duplication in the production of some of these materials. Peretz Tishby, Director of Libraries, Yeshiva University, New York, cautioned that some facsimile editions of rare Hebraica had been prepared recently in a slipshod fashion, and that libraries should examine their copies carefully.

After a luncheon provided by Congregation Rodfei Zedek, the group toured the museum of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. The Egyptian and other Near Eastern antiquities displayed there provided an insight into the richness of these great civilizations.

In the evening, the Synagogue, School, and Center Division held a workshop meeting and exchange of ideas, under the chairmanship of Mae Weine of Detroit, Mich., a former president of the Association.

On Wednesday morning the delegates journeyed to North Shore Congregation Israel in Glenco, where they were welcomed by Rabbi Herbert Bronstein. He spoke about the new *Passover Haggadah,* the Jewish home ritual on the eve of Passover that he had edited on behalf of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. This replaces a version published over 50 years ago for American Reform Jews. In consonance with the greater appreciation of Jewish tradition by Reform Judaism in recent years, the new edition comes closer to the traditional text, in use among Orthodox Jews, yet it utilizes contemporary Jewish creative writing to signify the vitality of the Jewish spirit.

After members viewed the impressive synagogue on the shore of Lake Michigan, the Synagogue, School, and Center Division presented a program on "Bibliographies: Compilation and Distribution," led by Beatrice Muskat, Librarian of Temple Israel of Greater Miami, Fla. At the same time the Research and Special Libraries Division heard Theodore Wiener, Supervisor of the Hebraic Language Unit, Miscellaneous Language Section, LC Descriptive Cataloging Division, discuss "Library of Congress Cataloging." He dealt first with the new headings for Jewish liturgical works, which have now been approved, and then with problems of subject analysis. It is hoped that under the new liturgy headings, it will be easier to find the various editions, and especially the rites will be clearly differentiated by special additions to the headings designating the rite. Since under the heading, "Jews," works are assembled about the ancient people and the religious community, and sometimes national minority throughout the ages, there are occasional problems about subheadings.

Following the morning programs, the Oscar Hillel Plotkin Library Committee of North Shore Congregation Israel held a luncheon for the convention. During this affair, the annual Children's Book Award of the Synagogue, School, and Center Division was awarded to Yuri Suhl for *Uncle Misha's Partisans.*

The final session of the convention was held at North Suburban Synagogue Beth El in Highland Park, Ill., where Rabbi Samuel H. Dresner spoke on the "Care of Books in the Jewish Tradition." The great reverence for the book shown in medieval Rabbinic literature can be gleaned from such works as the *Seafer Hasidim (The Book of the Pious)* by the 12th-century Judah ben Sameul of Regensburg, Germany. Just as this ethical work tries to put human relations on a higher plane by urging consideration and courtesy, in the seemingly most insignificant events of life, so does it also admonish man to care for his books as if they possessed a soul of their own.

Officers for the coming year include Mr. Gold, President; Margot S. Berman, Librarian, Temple Beth Am, Miami, Fla., Vice President and President-elect; Harvey P. Horowitz, Librarian, Hebrew Union College, Los Angeles, Calif., Vice President; Mr. Aksler, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Muskat, Recording Secretary; Mildred Kurland, Librarian, Congregation Rodeph Shalom, Philadelphia, Treasurer; and Bertie G. Schwartz, Librarian, National Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, New York, Chairman of the Membership Committee.

[*Theodore Wiener*]

APPENDIX II

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CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
New York, N.Y., July 7-19, 1974

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RULES FOR CATALOGING MACHINE-READABLE DATA FILES

The RTSD/CCS/DCC Subcommittee met on July 6, 7, and 10. Subcommittee Chairman John Byrum, Princeton University Library, announced that he was assuming the chair of the newly formed Catalog Code Revision Committee and that Elizabeth Herman, University of California at Los Angeles, would succeed him as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Rules for Cataloging Machine-Readable Data Files.

The subcommittee reviewed its liaison activities with various groups which include the Association for Computing Machinery, the National Bureau of Standards, the National Bureau of Economic Research, and the American National Standards Institute's X3 and Z39 Sectional Committees.

A paper entitled "A Title Page for Machine-Readable Data Files," written for the subcommittee by Larry Auld, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, has been submitted to *Datamation* for publication. The paper addresses the need for each machine-readable file to have the equivalent of a title page in order to place the material under bibliographic control.

The subcommittee reviewed and discussed several other working papers which were at various stages of completion. These included "Title Considerations," "Production and Distribution Considerations," "Size of File Area," and "Accompanying Material." The paper "Title Considerations" required minor editorial revisions and will be submitted to the Descriptive Cataloging Committee for its consideration. Changes were recommended for the other papers discussed and the authors will modify their papers and resubmit them to the subcommittee for review and further discussion. [*Henriette D. Avram*]

MARBI

The RTSD/RASD/ISAD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) met on July 7. Velma Veneziano, Northwestern University Library, Chairman, announced that Ruth Tighe, New England Library Information Network, has been appointed chairman for the coming year.

Chairman Veneziano announced that the two MARC format (LC/MARBI 2 and LC/MARBI 3) proposals presented to MARBI during the ALA Midwinter Meeting by the Library of Congress MARC Development Office had gone through the established procedures and had been approved. [See related story in the March 1 LC *Information Bulletin*, pp. A-60–A-64.]

Henriette Avram, Library of Congress, expressed her appreciation to the MARBI Committee for its support in reviewing the character sets developed for ISO/TC46/SC4/WG1 and for evaluating the proposed changes made by a few international organizations to the ISO 2709(E)-1973 format before her trip to the ISO meeeting in Helsinki in May. Mrs. Avram reported that the extended Roman, Cyrillic, and Greek character sets were being submitted as draft proposals to ISO/TC46/SC4 but that the African set and math set required additional work. The MARBI character set committee will continue to function to review the draft proposals as well as any other character sets under development.

Mrs. Avram also announced that ISO/TC46/SC4 had established a new Working Group (WG4) to review the proposed changes to the international format. She plans to call a meeting of ANSI Z39.2 to review the proposed changes before the next meeting of the ISO working group. The MARBI committee will continue to serve as a review and evaluation committee for changes proposed to the international format.

The progress made the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators was discussed and it was reported that the international acceptance of the ISBD was facilitating the development of a standard set of content designators for international interchange of machine-readable cataloging records.

The Library of Congress submitted a draft format for authority records (names and subjects). The MARBI committee members were asked to review the draft and submit comments to the MARC Development Office.

There was a lengthy discussion of the best method to coordinate the interests of MARBI with the work of the new Cataloging Code Revision Committee (CCRC) chaired by John Byrum, Princeton University

Library. John F. Knapp, Richard Abel and Co., was designated as the MARBI committee member responsible for reviewing the work of CCRC and report to MARBI any cataloging changes that might affect the MARC formats. The proposed changes to the MARC serials format resulting from the CONSER project were also discussed. Henriette Avram assured the committee that when the proposals were firm they would be submitted by the Library of Congress to MARBI for review.

In response to a request from Guy Sylvestre, Librarian, National Library of Canada, MARBI agreed to invite NLC to appoint an observer to the committee. [*Henriette D. Avram*]

RTSD/RLMS DISCUSSION GROUP

The discussion group met on Sunday afternoon with Norman Shaffer, Library of Congress, serving as chairman. A lively discussion took place on the pros and cons of acquiring microforms on non-silver films for research collections. The point was made that although silver film is more expensive than non-silver materials, the price difference is not generally reflected in the cost of the end product. If libraries are to make a decision on the basis of film economy, then some price variation between microforms on silver and non-silver films should be offered.

It was generally agreed that, for throw-away materials, diazo and vesicular films were practical; however, research libraries want the assurance that film materials added to the permanent collection will be at least as permanent as good quality paper additions. The argument was made that because of the costs entailed in adding a title or group of titles to a research collection, it seemed a foolish economy to attempt to save a few dollars by adding materials for which no standards exist. One member of the group stressed the importance of proper storage conditions for silver film and warned that disregarding the storage standards could lead to serious damage to microform collections on silver film. [*Norman J. Shaffer*]

RTSD RS REPRINTING COMMITTEE

The Reprinting Committee met on July 7 with Henry James, Librarian, Sweet Briar (Va.) College, presiding. In addition to members of the committee, numerous representatives from reprint and microform publishers attended, as well as approximately 20 librarians. A revised policy statement entitled "Lending to Reprint and Microform Publishers" was approved which, following subsequent approval by the RS Executive Committee, will be forwarded for consideration for publication in *LRTS*.

Following considerable discussion of the presently inadequate number of published reviews of reprints, a subcommittee was appointed to discuss the problem with Richard Gardner, Editor of *Choice*, Samuel Williams, Editor of *Reprints Review*, and editors of other library journals. The subcommittee tentatively scheduled a meeting for October 25 in New York to assemble, for consideration at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Chicago, additional information on the present status of reprint reviews, to evaluate problems as well as possible solutions, and to submit a report recommending action that the Reprinting Committee can take to develop a comprehensive review mechanism.

Carol A. Nemeyer, Executive Secretary of the Association of American Publishers, reported on her talk on the current status of reprint publishing given at the ACRL meeting in Boston in May. John Mladnich reviewed several projects planned by Roman and Littlefield, Inc., and discussed the reduced sales that most reprinters have experienced resulting in fewer titles being reprinted and fewer copies being produced. Production costs are increasing while many library book budgets have been reduced. Paul Ferster described several projects undertaken by Research Publications, Inc. of New Haven, Conn., and emphasized the need for published reviews of micropublications, in addition to those appearing in the quarterly issues of *Microform Review*. William Sannwald, Xerox University Microfilms, reported on the new pricing and payment policy for his firm's Out-of-Print Books Program, which includes a $25 search fee and payment in advance for orders and new title searches, except those submitted on institutional purchase orders. Assurance was given that Xerox-UMI's newly-published out-of-print catalog in microfiche format is an interim catalog and that an expanded, printed version will be published early in 1975. The committee voted to cosponsor a full-day program meeting with the general theme of "Publisher's Marketing, Library Selection, and Collection Development Practices in the United States" during the next ALA Annual Conference. [*Robert C. Sullivan*]

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE DEPOSITORY LIBRARY SYSTEM

This committee met several times during the Annual Conference to consider comments and suggestions received since its first report was accepted by the ALA Council at the Midwinter Meeting in Chicago last January. [See the LC *Information Bulletin*

of February 8, pp. A-40–A-41 for entire text.] In brief, that report provided for a comprehensive network of local and regional depositories of Federal Government documents, with a national depository at the head of the system.

The major changes in the text of the first report were:

(1) A new section was added to define "government publications": "Publications shall be defined as all print and non-print documents produced at the expense of the Federal Government, regardless of format, method of reproduction, or source, including security classified documents which would be held from public release until declassified. These documents shall include, but not be limited to, printed documents, slides, films, machine-readable data files, recordings, maps, audio-tapes and video-tapes."

(2) Another new section provides for the same distribution system used for domestic depositories to be applied also to foreign libraries which now may obtain Federal documents, on an exchange basis, only in standard sets: "The national depository agency should also handle the distribution of U.S. Government publications to other countries which provide sets of their documents to the Library of Congress on an exchange basis."

(3) The provision for a "national depository library" was changed to "national depository agency." The revised report was adopted by the ALA Council on Friday, July 12, without dissent. The Council also directed that the report be transmitted to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Approved with the report were the recommendations of the ALA Legislation Committee that the Ad Hoc Committee (1) develop and collect comprehensive data on the existing depository system to substantiate the need for change, (2) develop an estimate of costs for implementing the changes recommended, (3) analyze the data collected and recommend specific changes in existing statutes as a basis for legislative action, and (4) communicate with other units of ALA, including the State chapters, to enlist their ideas and aid in support of an improved depository system as outlined in the report of the committee.

The members of the committee appeal to all depository libraries and documents librarians for any information and assistance which will further its completion of the above assignments. Communications may be addressed to the following members: Joyce Ball, University of Nevada Library, Reno, Nev. 89507; C. Edwin Dowlin, New Mexico State Library, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501; Nathan R. Einhorn, Chief, Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540; Judy Fair, Princeton University Libraries, Princeton, N.J. 08540; Dan F. Henke, Library, Hastings College of the Law, University of California, 198 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102; Bernadine Hoduski, Environmental Protection Agency Library, 1735 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64108; Marilyn A. Lester, Box 82031, Lincoln, Neb. 68501; or Lois Mills, Western Illinois University Library, Macomb, Ill. 61455.

[*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

RTSD SERIALS SECTION AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY MANUALLY MAINTAINED SERIALS RECORDS

This committee met twice during the conference under the chairmanship of Leroy Ortopan, University of California, Berkeley. The stated charge of this committee is to develop a state-of-the-art report on the maintenance of serial records by manual methods in libraries of all types. Realizing the magnitude of this task, the committee proposed limiting the initial approach of the project to a study of the basic record-keeping functions involved in check-in and claiming. This is with the understanding that other functions ancillary to the serial record such as cataloging and order/acquisition activities may be covered at a later date.

With this in mind, the committee redesigned the questionnaire to be used in gathering data for the project to reflect the redefined approach. The questionnaire will be submitted to ALA headquarters for review before distribution.

In order to reach a wide audience of appropriate interests, the committee members decided to define the population of the survey in terms of institutional members of the RTSD Serials Section in the United States and Canada. Questionnaires will be distributed to these organizations and subsequent consideration will be given to the desirability of selected on-site visits to obtain in-depth analyses of manually maintained serial records.

The committee also considered the type of publication and format in which its report should be published as well as the necessity for obtaining financial support in producing this document for distribution to interested members of the library community. Both topics are being investigated further by the committee.

[*Mary Sauer*]

FEDERAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The Federal Librarians Round Table held its Executive Committee meeting on July 8 and its membership meeting that afternoon. Both meetings were chaired by Round Table President John Finzi, Library of Congress. The Executive Committee meeting covered reports on the membership and fiscal status of the Round Table, the publication of the FLIRT *Newsletter*, and a far-ranging discussion on program planning for the coming year including the possibility of a one-day preconference to coincide with the 1975 ALA Annual Conference.

The well-attended membership meeting included a talk by Elizabeth Stone, Chairman of the Department of Library Science, The Catholic University of America, on "Continuing Education for Librarian" and on the work now in progress toward a plan for a continuing library education network and exchange. This part of the meeting was followed by a lengthy business agenda which included the report of the president, the reports of the chairmen of the Membership, Constitution and Bylaws, Nomination, and Planning Committees, the ratification of a revised draft of the round table's constitution and bylaws, and the election of the new officers for the coming year. Robert Lane, Director, U.S. Air Force University Library, Maxwell AFB, Ala., was elected Vice President and President-elect, and Lt. Col. Claude Johns, Director of Libraries, Academy Library, USAF Academy, Colo., was elected Secretary.

At the close of the meeting, Joseph Price, National Serials Data Program, Library of Congress, was installed as the new president. [*John Charles Finzi*]

CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S MATERIALS COMMITTEE

The Monday morning, July 8, meeting of this RTSD committee opened with members discussing general concerns about the scheduling of conflicting meetings and the difficulty in scheduling and advertising programs through regular channels.

Following this discussion, Chairman Winifred Duncan solicited comments and suggestions for Tuesday's meeting and discussion with commercial processing firms. Members hoped for a discussion of commercial processors views on the Library of Congress Annotated Card as the cataloging standard for children's materials and processors' roles in furthering and perpetuating a standard. The meeting closed with members stressing future committee work: (1) publication of the standard through professional journals, (2) publication of how to use CIP data as many librarians seem unaware of how to utilize this information, (3) communication with the Forest Press or the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee urging a return to a true abridgement of Dewey, and (4) urging a greater alignment of Sears and Library of Congress Subject Headings. [*Treva Turner*]

AASL INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA COMMITTEE

The Instructional Media Committee met July 8, with Betty Martin, Chairman, presiding. She discussed the U.S. Bicentennial celebration and the members of the committee agreed that AASL should respond to the bicentennial by preparing a list of curriculum-related activities which can be carried on by the media specialists looking toward the Bicentennial celebration.

It was pointed out that the committee has completed *Guiding Principles for the Use of Media.* The committee discussed a questionnaire about the storage of software which they had prepared for publication in *School Media Quarterly*, the report on *Guidelines for Inservice Education Programs on the Use of Instructional Media* which is to be submitted to the board of AASL with the recommendation that it be published in brochure form, and their additional recommendation that the *Bibliography on Free, Experimental and Alternate Schools* be referred to the board of AASL and that it be forwarded to ERIC for inclusion in and distribution.

Problems associated with the handling of audiovisual materials were discussed and it was agreed that steps should be taken by the AASL Instructional Media Committee to organize an instructional media workshop to be held at the 1975 Annual Conference which would permit an informal discussion of the basic problems associated with the control of nonprint media in school media centers.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]

IFC/AASL/CSD/YASD/IFRT JOINT MEETING

Kathleen Molz, Chief of the Planning Staff, U.S. Office of Education Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology, served as chairwoman of a program on the theme "Reality and Reason: Intellectual Freedom and Youth," sponsored jointly by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, the American Association of School Librarians, the Children's Services Division, the Young Adult Services Division, and the Intellectual Freedom Round Table. A large audience was present for the Monday morning program, which was an exploration of "the complexities of defending and preserving the concept of intellectual freedom as

it relates to library service to young people . . . [with] . . . particular emphasis . . . on self-censorship and the role of the librarian in preserving intellectual freedom."

Miss Molz cited four principal areas of concern affecting the many legal decisions of the last 12 months: offensive language, candor in relation to sexual matters, violence, and misrepresentation of religious, ethnic, and racial groups.

Four speakers represented the author, the librarian, and the educator. Richard H. Escott, Superintendent of Schools, Rochester, N.Y., spoke of the educator's concern with the intensity of controversy and his opposition to making decisions for young people. Rather, Mr. Escott asserted, there should be an aim to help them make decisions.

Representing young adults' librarians, Elaine Simpson, Associate Professor, Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Science, noted that "emotion is affecting reason," that librarians who asked for treatment of problems in books for young people panicked over some of what they received and some judged a book not for its totality but for an incident in it.

As a children's librarian, Patricia F. Finley, Children's Services Consultant, Onondaga Library System, Syracuse, N.Y., also spoke of intensity in the increased attacks on children's books. "We might do better," she said "to help children develop critical standards rather than select 'safe' books. We must help children and their parents . . . to develop a critical awareness that leads to an open approach to life."

Norma Klein, author of the controversial *Mom, the Wolfman and Me*, sought in her remarks to show why she came to write that book, to answer the question of whether she has reservations about it, and to indicate her attitude toward the responses to the book. She stated that she wanted to show parents as fallible and growing. She believes that "we shall come to lose restraint" about using four-letter words, and hopes to see books coming without inhibitions.

Philip Emroff, Chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Round Table, served as leader of a lively discussion period which followed with a panel of three students from Baltimore County, Md., high schools who helped in answering questions about repression and controls.

The program will be made available on cassettes and will be published in the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom.* [*Virginia Haviland*]

GODORT STATE DOCUMENTS TASK FORCE

The annual meeting of the State Documents Task Force on Monday afternoon was chaired by Stan Adams, Illinois State Library, and centered around the theme, "Toward National Bibliographic Control of State Publications." Bernard Fry, Dean of the Indiana University Library School, briefly summarized his paper entitled "National and Statewide Planning for Bibliographic Control of State Government Publications." Mr. Fry described the need for overall planning for improved bibliographic control of state government publications to be undertaken by an agency or organization with national scope and authority.

Agnes Ferruso, Head of the State Documents Section, Library of Congress, spoke on the three basic functions of the State Documents Section: the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, the acquisitions of state documents for listing in the *Checklist*, and the selection of state monographs to be added to the Library's permanent collections. Barbara Nelson, Council of State Governments, spoke on the current status of state checklists and the need for each state to publish a checklist of its own documents. Bert Halcli, Illinois State Library, suggested minimum standards for the servicing of state documents through a deposiotry system at the state level. The standards were discussed and adopted by this task force and later by the Government Documents Round Table. Later in the week, the committees of the State Documents Task Force met to discuss the classification of state documents, state checklists, a collection of documents on documents, and the production of a syllabus for the teaching of state documents. [*Agnes Ferruso*]

ACRL AV COMMITTEE

The ACRL Audiovisual Committee met Monday, July 8, with Mary Cassata, Chairman, presiding. She explained what progress had been made following the recommendation of the committee that nonprint media be reviewed in *Choice*. It was agreed that a proposal would be made requesting funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and Miss Cassata pointed out that the American Association for the Advancement of Science had expressed interest in the project. A subcommittee will work with Richard Gardner, editor of *Choice* in formulating the proposal for funding.

Bernard Glassman, from the National Institute of Education, explained that at present, nonprint materials are not a part of the ERIC base and he questioned what would be needed by audiovisual users if the materials were added to ERIC.

Miss Cassata pointed out that members of the ACRL Audiovisual Committee would have an opportunity to review the *Standards for College Libraries* before hearings are held on the standards at the Midwinter Meeting of ALA. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

LAD LOMS STATISTICS FOR REFERENCE SERVICES COMMITTEE

The program meeting of the Library Administration Division, Library Organization and Management Section, Statistics for Reference Services Committee, on Monday, July 8, was concerned with the topic, "Measuring Reference Services: Should You? Can You?" Katherine Emerson, University of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee, opened the four-hour program by acknowledging that the measurement of reference services was a controversial topic.

This preamble was amply borne out in the first part of the program which considered the desirability of undertaking the task. Ervin J. Gaines, Minneapolis Public Library, took the view that reference service was a human relations problem and measures must be in accord with perceived needs in a particular situation. Thus, any attempt to arrive at national standards was unrealistic. Moreover, because volume of activity is not a valid measure of value, he felt that there was no need for quantitative measures in this area. Marian Huttner, also of the Minneapolis Public Library, pointed out that there is no consensus as to what reference service is. For example, is teaching use of the library a facet of the service? Regardless of the definition, she felt that reference service was beyond measurement because the value of information itself cannot be measured.

On the other hand, Frank Schick, National Center for Educational Statistics, stated that he believed the apparent difficulties could be resolved by asking the right questions. Agreeing that clear definitions were needed, he asserted that the number of reference librarians and the cost of the service were necessary statistics for national planning. Robert Klassen, Chairman of the RASD Standards Committee, reported that his committee was attempting to develop guidelines for reference service instead of standards. In addition to definitions of the components of the service, there was a need for a better concept that recognized the importance of "outreach" in serving users.

Robert Runyan, University of Utah, stressed the administrator's need for statistics as a key to intelligent planning. Simple counts cannot measure the quality of service but they are helpful in determining the scope of reference service in a library and detecting trends. He saw institutional statistics as a summary of the past and a guide to the future.

Candace Morgan, Illinois State Library, acknowledged that there was a traditional hostility to quantification of reference activities. Opponents of statistics gathering argue that reference service is an art, not a science; decisions about the service should not be shaped by the statistics; and the nature of the service and the pressure under which it is performed make meaningful data gathering impossible. Nevertheless, Miss Morgan felt that there was an administrative need for minimum statistics on a regular basis and special statistics as the need arose. She shared Mr. Schick's view that national standards were needed to facilitate comparisons.

Comments from the floor revealed that many listeners shared the skepticism about the validity of attempting to measure reference service. A particularly penetrating question related to what kind of overall problems in reference service require statistical answers. The speaker suggested that perhaps would-be statistics gatherers often have a solution in search of a problem.

At this point, members of the audience who were seated around small tables were encouraged to engage in group discussion. Later, a brief summary indicated that their concerns included the need for comparable terminology, the desirability of studying nonusers and their information needs, and the utility of statistics about reference clientele and the nature of their questions and how they were handled.

The second part of the program concerned techniques for measuring reference services. Edward Jestes, University of California at Davis, spoke of a study that showed the high proportion of standby time involved in reference service, the need for objective measures of time saved, and the desirability of having subprofessional assistants answer directional questions. Carol Spencer, National Library of Medicine, endorsed performance measuring as an aid to cost reduction. Then she described basic methods for studying reference work: diary keeping, time study, work sampling, and continuous cost accounting. She stressed that selling any such study to the staff is an important factor in its success.

William Jones, Northwestern University, also described methods and techniques for studies and pointed to the necessity for sound definitions of the functions under examination. Robert Balay, Yale University, described a study of library traffic at Yale that was conducted at a low cost with little inter-

ference with regular work. The findings confirmed intuitive guesses about the activities that were investigated.

Because of the length of the program, no attempt was made to present a final summary of the arguments for and against statistical measurement of reference services. [*John C. Rather*]

RTSD/RLMS POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Policy and Research Committee convened on Monday afternoon and spent considerable time developing ideas for a forthcoming series of information sheets on topics relevant to RLMS concerns and pertinent to library needs. As presently envisioned, this series will consist of one-sheet handouts, each on a specific topic, to be distributed at ALA annual conferences on a regular basis.

Two topics considered as a possible subject for the first in the series were standards or microforms and government documents. It was hoped that such a series could also inform the ALA membership of RLMS activities. Because of the intense interest in government documents and the present and planned micropublishing programs in this area, a proposal was made to hold a half-day program on the subject at the 1975 Annual Conference. It was suggested that this program be jointly sponsored with the GODORT Microforms Task Force which has great interest in this area. [*Norman J. Shaffer*]

LAD LOMS STATISTICS FOR NONPRINT MEDIA COMMITTEE

The Statistics for Nonprint Media Committee met July 8. Chairman Mary Cassata presented Robert Frase who then distributed copies of the first draft of the Library Statistics Operations Handbook. Mr. Frase discussed the contents of the handbook, explaining that it was built around LIBGIS (Library General Information Survey), but that the handbook also explores such subjects as library education and physical facilities of libraries, and includes statistics on audiovisual materials and equipment as well as expenditures for such audiovisual items. Mr. Frase reported that, hopefully, the handbook will be completed by the ALA Midwinter meeting.

Frank Schick reported on the status of LIBGIS, discussing with the committee the collection of statistics for audiovisual materials in LIBGIS and the use of the term "nonprint." He suggested that the committee consider including statistics for microform in the scope of the committee, even though it has not been considered nonprint in the past. Mr. Schick presented the LIBGIS forms which will be used in gathering statistics in public libraries and in public school libraries and recommended that the committee make suggestions for the LIBGIS survey to be made in college and university libraries. He announced that regional meetings to discuss LIBGIS and the Library Statistics Operations Handbook will be held in Washington, D.C., September 5-6; San Francisco, Calif., September 9-10; Kansas City, Mo., September 11-12; and Atlanta, Ga., September 16-17.

[*Vivian L.Schrader*]

RTSD SERIALS SECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Serials Section Executive Committee, chaired by Herbert Linville of the University of California Library, Santa Barbara, met on July 8. Members of the committee heard reports on the status of Serials Section committees and passed recommendations concerning the preconference workshop on serials held at the Library of Congress and the future of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials (JCULS).

Hans Weber of the University of California Library, Riverside, and appointed by RTSD SS as ALA's representative to the JCULS, discussed the propriety of ALA participation on JCULS, an incorporated body whose membership is made up of learned societies.

Mr. Weber went on to suggest that although the main function of the JCULS had ceased with the publication of the third edition of the *Union List of Serials*, there exists a need to determine the scope of manual and machine-readable union lists throughout the country to identify duplication of effort.

In this light, the Serials Section Executive Committee approved a recommendation drawn up by Paul Vassallo, National Serials Data Program, and introduced by Susan Brynteson, that the Serials Section appoint an ad hoc committee of three persons "to investigate the development of a proposal for the compilation of a national list of union lists project." A report of the investigation is to be submitted to the Serials Section Executive Commmittee at its 1975 midwinter meeting.

At the same time, the ALA representative on the JCULS is to "investigate the Joint Committee's ability to seek and disburse funds for such a project," and submit a report simultaneously with that of the ad hoc committee.

Neal Edgar, Kent State University, submitted two

resolutions from the Serials Section Policy and Research Committee, both of which were approved by the Executive Committee.

It was recommended that a letter of appreciation be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress concerning the "successful and very valuable workshop on serials" held at the Library of Congress on July 5-6.

It was further recommended, based on this success, that RTSD SS Executive Committee give "careful consideration to the organization of regional workshops concerning all aspects of serials control," that these workshops be similar to the one just held at the Library of Congress and that they "may possibly be organized by working through large regional libraries of ALA's Council on Regional Groups."

Mr. Edgar, the incoming chairman of the SS Policy and Research Committee, also reported on the status of the Catalog Code Revision Committee, which is anxious to proceed with the discussion of the revision of *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, Chapter 7, after the acceptance of ISBD-S. [*Marlene Taylor*]

RESOURCES SECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The RTSD RS Executive Committee met on Monday afternoon and on Wednesday evening with J. Michael Bruer of the University of Houston Libraries presiding. At the initial session, following approval of the minutes of the committee meetings at Midwinter, the results of the 1974 election of section officers were announced. Murray S. Martin, Pennsylvania State University, was elected Vice Chairman and Chairman-elect (1974-1976); Rodney Borlase, Rice University, and Paul Birkel, University of San Francisco, were elected Members-at-Large (1974-1977); and Frances G. Livingston, Indiana University Southeast, was elected Secretary (1974-1977).

It was announced that the response to the 29 book trade tours scheduled for July 10 had been overwhelming; approximately 850 librarians were scheduled for the tours, with an additional 500 placed on a stand-by basis. A motion was unanimously passed to express the appreciation of the Resources Section to Carol A. Nemeyer, Executive Secretary of the Association of American Publishers, and the many publishers, booksellers, and librarians who participated in the extensive planning and coordinating of this most successful series of tours.

The Acquisitions Award Subcommittee reported that the possibility of converting the proposed cash award to a partial scholarship fund for a deserving library school student is being investigated and procedural guidance is being sought from ALA headquarters. A list of Third World book dealers is in preparation and it is hoped that it will be completed and available for distribution before the Midwinter Meeting. A proposal to publish a guide to assist librarians in answering inquiries regarding the market value of books and questions about the disposal of library materials was referred to the Bookdealer-Library Relations Committee. It was reported that the University of Illinois Press is reviewing its policy of distributing selected monographs in microfiche format, in view of objections raised against the utilization of diazo, rather than silver emulsion, film stock. William Katz announced that his study for the National Libraries Task Force on Serial Subscription Agents has been completed and an explanded version of this report has been delivered to the R. R. Bowker Co. for publication. This manual will list the services provided by subscription agents, explore the problems with the agent-library relationship, and advise librarians how to deal more effectively with dealers providing subscription services. The third edition of *International Subscription Agents*, compiled by Peter J. de la Garza, Assistant to the Chief, Overseas Operations Division, Library of Congress, for the Serials and Resources (formerly Acquisitions) Sections, has been published; it is available for $4.50 from the Order Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 606ll.

A fifth draft of a standard book order form has been prepared by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standards Committee Z39, Subcommittee 36; additional comments are being sought by the Chairman, Jennifer V. Magnus, Assistant Chief, Order Division, Library of Congress. The draft will be distributed to librarians that attended the Acquisitions Discussion Group meeting earlier in the week. The Nominating Committee submitted and the Executive Committee approved the following candidates for the Resources Section for the 1975 elections: for Vice Chairman-Chairman-elect (1975-1977), Abigail M. Dahl-Hansen, University of California, Riverside, and Edna C. Laughrey, University of Michigan; for Member-at-Large (1975-1978), Jean W. Boyer, Temple University, and David S. Zubatsky, Washington University in St. Louis.

At the second session on Wednesday a glowing report was given of the book trade tours that took place earlier in the day. Tour guides, publishers, booksellers, librarians, and all who participated in the walking and bus tours uniformly expressed their delight and appreciation for the warm hospitality and unique educational experience provided. For many

the tours represented one of the highlights of this Annual Conference. It was agreed that the chairman should address a letter of appreciation to *Publishers Weekly* and attempt to schedule antiquarian bookshop tours in San Francisco next year.

The Bookdealer-Library Relations Committee reported that librarians still need to investigate carefully before releasing serial publications to firms promising to provide microforms of full back files, as one Pennsylvania-based firm reportedly has failed to complete the promised exchange of film for books. Guidelines for the acquisition of serial publications are scheduled for publication by ALA in September; the proposed guidlines for the acquisition of out-of-print materials, and micropublications are still in the drafting stage. The Bookdealer-Library Relations Committee met with the Collection Development Committee to plan the next Annual Conference program meeting which they will cosponsor with the RTSD-AAP Joint Committee on the general topic on the mechanism of book selection from the publisher's, the library supplier's, and the librarian's point of view. The Acquisitions Discussion Group reported that much of their meeting on Sunday had been devoted to a discussion of the draft standard book order form; the approximately 25 librarians in attendance felt that most libraries could accept the size and format of the form. Hans Weber and Connie Schwartz of New York University were elected the new Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the group. The Micropublishing Committee reported that it has continued to devote many hours to attempting to resolve questions posed by librarians that have purchased files of the New York *Times* on Kalvar film stock and ultra-microfiche of the Library of American Civilization from the Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. The Micropublishing Committee also reported that the Government Printing Office is conducting a pilot project to distribute the *Code of Federal Regulations* on microfiche to 18 libraries. The Library Materials Price Index Committee reported that the proposed American National Standard, Criteria for Price Indexes for Library Materials, drafted by ANSI Committee Z39, Subcommittee 22, has been approved for publication. Renewed efforts to encourage the development of price indexes for French, Italian, and Japanese books will be made. The possibility of constructing price indexes for domestic and foreign newspapers also will be investigated. The Policy and Research Committee reported that it discussed the need for closer cooperation between the Resources Section and the various area specialization committees of ACRL in exchanging information on procedures for collection development, as well as the validity of the concern expressed by publishers over the long range effect of the increasing number of library consortia, networks, and resource sharing arrangements. The program meeting on Monday on "Paperbacks: Acquisition, Distribution, and Use" was also cited as a worthwhile presentation and was attended by approximately 500 librarians.

[*Robert C. Sullivan*]

CIP ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The CIP Advisory Committee met on July 8. Chairman John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress, read two impressive letters. One, from William R. Emerson, National Endowment for the Humanities, expressed in glowing terms his and the Endowment's pleasure in having been involved in the initial funding of a program as successful and worthwhile as Cataloging in Publication. The other, from L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, paid tribute to the invaluable contributions to the success of the program made by Carol A. Nemeyer, liaison to CIP from the Association of American Publishers.

Helen W. Tuttle, Princeton University Library, read the resolution she would present to Council to express the Association's appreciation to the American publishers who have gone to the trouble and expense necessary to make the program work.

Connie R. Dunlap, University of Michigan Graduate Library, reported on the survey of the use of CIP that she conducted, and William A. Gosling, CIP Program Manager, Library of Congress, reported on the generally healthy status of the program. There was extended discussion of the policy implications of the gradual elimination of the galley stage in the production of American books. [*C. Sumner Spalding*]

RESOURCES SECTION COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

This committee met on Tuesday morning with Juanita Doares, New York Public Library, presiding. Elaine Sloan of the Smithsonian Institution Library reviewed the draft questionnaire prepared for the ARL Office of Management Studies, System and Procedures Exchange Center, to survey the collection development practices of ARL libraries. Several revisions were suggested and Miss Sloan agreed to advise the committee of the results of the survey at the Midwinter Meeting. The Committee reaffirmed its goals of sponsoring or cosponsoring program meetings at ALA Conferences with other committees of RTSD,

as well as with committees of other divisions, and to develop a series of guidelines on collection development. The projected guidelines are to cover areas such as the allocation of book funds, including budget formulas, the formulation of collection development policy statements, the description and evaluation of library collections, and the development of collection review programs for coping with space limitations. The program the previous morning, at which William E. McGrath of Southwestern Louisiana University spoke on the "Allocation of Funds in Support of Collection Development Programs," was the first of a series of meetings to be sponsored by this committee. A full-day conference program is scheduled for the 1975 Annual Conference and a preconference meeting on the selection of library materials is planned for Chicago in 1976. [*Robert C. Sullivan*]

RTSD RS POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Policy and Research Committee met on Tuesday morning, July 9, under the chairmanship of George Lowy, Columbia University Library. The chairman reviewed a number of items which had been on the agenda of the Executive Committee of RTSD, and discussion followed on various projects now under study pertinent to the acquisition and development of library resources. The possibility of setting up a system for the exchange of information concerning the formation and activities of consortia and resource-sharing library groups was discussed at length and will be taken up again at the Midwinter Meeting. The incoming Chairman of the Committee is Deanna Marcum, Tennessee Joint University Libraries, Nashville. [*John Charles Finzi*]

RTSD CCS CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S MATERIALS COMMITTEE

The meeting began with a brief presentation of the Annotated Card Program, its history and procedures, by Treva Turner, Head of the Children's Literature Cataloging Section, Library of Congress. Winifred Duncan, Chairwoman, opened discussion among the commercial processors, librarians, committee members, and Library of Congress representatives present by asking if commercial processors were aware of the cataloging standard and provided this cataloging as a part of their services. (The cataloging standard was approved by the ALA Executive Committee for Cataloging and Classification on January 30, 1969, [see *ALA Bulletin* 63, July 1969] which recommended the adoption of Library of Congress cataloging of children's materials as the national uniform standard.)

The following questions and comments were prompted by Miss Duncan's question: Commercial processors are aware of a standard and certainly subscribe to its use. Their job would be made easier if all customers requested the same thing, but vendors are governed by subscribers' requests and, to fulfill their contracts, they must supply what is demanded. Much will also depend on publicity of the standard, heightened awareness in the field, and librarians' willingness to make the change to Library of Congress cataloging as Chicago Public School Libraries and Brookline, Mass., School Libraries are now doing. Vendors do purchase MARC tapes and the cataloging data from those tapes is available in many forms. A major difficulty is that there is a large body of cataloging existing for in-print materials with pre-1969 imprints, which are not on MARC as that program began in 1969. From some source, perhaps the cataloging services of the commercial firm, this cataloging information must be supplied if cards for those materials are ordered. It will still be sometime before the MARC records represent the majority of titles in print. In the interim, it is heartening to know that a standard exists and that librarians can work toward the implementation of that standard. CIP facilitates cataloging to some degree for the vendor but cataloging information must still be transcribed into a data base.

Librarians and vendors expressed concern about the fact that the abridged Dewey number is no longer always a true abridgement. Those in attendance agreed with the committee's decision to send a letter to Forest Press urging a return to the former practice.

[*Treva Turner*]

RTSD CCS SERIALS SECTION PROGRAM MEETING

The central theme of this joint program was "International Standards and Anglo-American Cataloging Rules," and if the attendance was any indication, it was a very timely and appropriate topic. A brief RTSD business and membership meeting preceded the program, chaired by Dorothy Ladd, Boston University Libraries and President of RTSD.

The Margaret Mann Citation in Cataloging and Classification for 1974 was awarded to Frederick Kilgour of the Ohio College Library Center in recognition of distinguished service to librarianship through his success in the organization and on-going operation of the first national computerized bibliographic center. In accepting the award, Mr. Kilgour gave a brief summary of the history and current thinking of OCLC and emphasized the need for cooperation in this area

and the benefits already realized from an on-line approach to cataloging.

Ann Painter, Drexel University Graduate School of Library Science and Chairman of the RTSD Cataloging and Classification Section, presided over the first half of the program. This session was devoted to a presentation by Elizabeth Tate, Chief of the Library of Congress Descriptive Cataloging Division, whose topic was "ISBD(M): Background and Description." Mrs. Tate provided a brief history of the standard, citing such historic influences as the October 1961 International Conference on Cataloging Principles and the initiation of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging in 1966. The success of the latter demonstrated how bibliographic data could be exchanged between national cataloging agencies, although differences in interpretation and practice among the participants did become apparent. The work of the International Federation of Library Association's Committee on Cataloging Rules began in August 1969, with a preliminary edition of ISBD(M) published in September 1971 which was adopted for use in eight national bibliographies. The first Standard Edition appeared in March 1974 and Mrs. Tate pointed out that other standards may be forthcoming for other classes of material such as films and maps.

It was indicated that ISBD(M) is intended for monographs in printed form, primarily those carrying current imprints. The function of the standard is three-fold—to make bibliographic records interchangeable, to assist in the interpretation of these records across language barriers, and to assist in converting manual records to a machine-readable format. ISBD(M) fulfills these functions by specifying the kind of information to be included in a bibliographic record, specifying the order of the data in a record, and prescribing symbols by which the data is organized.

Mrs. Tate went on to say that ISBD(M) in its approach to universal bibliographic control addresses itself to description only and not to choice or form of entry. Thus it is designed to produce a bibliographic description for monographs which can be self-sufficient without a heading, although in bibliographies, card catalogs, and so forth, headings will usually be given.

The implications of this new standard for catalogers, especially with the revision of chapter six of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* to meet the specifications of ISBD(M), will primarily involve some re-education and re-training. The new rules must be examined carefully, and catalogers will require some re-orientation to the principles of bibliographic description, especially with regard to the new specifications for punctuation which will soon become as much of a habit as the older approach.

In her conclusion, the audience was reminded of some of the criticisms voiced in the past, that AACR is not an international standard, that it failed to adequately revise the rules for description, and that it failed to anticipate the requirements of technology. Mrs. Tate optimistically proposed that the adoption of ISBD(M) and the revisions of appropriate chapters in the AACR to meet the standard's requirements should alleviate many of the causes of these criticisms.

The second half of this joint program meeting was chaired by Herbert Linville, University of California, Santa Barbara, and Chairman of the RTSD Serials Section. David Taylor, Michigan State University and Editor of *Title Varies,* presented the first annual award for "Worst Serial Title Change of the Year." The three runners-up were R. R. Bowker Co. for the change from *Library Journal/School Library Journal Previews* to *Previews;* the U.S. Office of the Federal Register for the change from *United States Government Organization Manual* to *United States Government Manual;* and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers for "a host of title changes." The award for Worst Serial Title Change went to Williams and Wilkins for the change from *International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* to *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics.*

The principal topic of this part of the program was a presentation by Joseph Howard, Chief of the Library of Congress Serial Record Division, on "Implications of Proposed Changes in Rules for Entry of Serials." A summary was presented on recent national and international developments which are prompting a re-evaluation of traditional forms of bibliographical control of serials. These included the publication of ISBD(S) earlier this year, the activities of the International Serials Data System (ISDS) and its U.S. Center, the National Serials Data Program (NSDP), and the ratification of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) as an internationally accepted standard. Mr. Howard pointed out that although the ISBD(S) does not address itself to the question of entry for serials (only to the bibliographic description as found in a record), it does specify the transcription and construction of the Distinctive Title. This Distinctive Title is, in turn, the basis for the Key Title of the ISDS which is considered the main entry of records created according to that convention and the

entity to which the ISSN is assigned. Thus, Mr. Howard indicated, there are potential conflicts between these international developments and those chapters dealing with serials in the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* as they were originally written. Modifications to the rules for transcription of serial titles to meet the specifications of ISBD(S) have already been initiated, thereby eliminating one area of conflict. The question of entry (that is, title main entry according to ISDS conventions versus author/title or title main entry according to the AACR) remains to be resolved.

For the balance of his presentation, Mr. Howard dealt with the implications of title main entry if this approach were to be adopted by the American library community. There are basically three areas which would be most affected by such a change—the card catalog, machine-readable files, and the manual serial record. Since the card catalog is a multi-access file, the adoption of a title main entry approach would have little affect on the creation, maintenance, and use of that file other than to contribute to an increased rate of growth in the size of the catalog because of additional new cards for titles. It was pointed out, however, that this might help the patron who could always depend upon additional access by title—a reality that does not now exist.

In a machine-readable file, a title main entry approach would pose few or no problems, but it is in the manual serial record where one would encounter the most difficulties in changing to a title main entry principle since this is basically a single access file except for necessary cross references. Mr. Howard emphasized the necessity for planning to change the entire file to title entry in the event that this policy is adopted rather than to convert only part of it. He presented several possible approaches to achieving this end, suggesting that one begin by concentrating on currently published serial titles.

While acknowledging the difficulties inherent in the process of converting any sizable serial record to a title main entry approach, Mr. Howard indicated that the benefits to be gained from increased ease of access by professional as well as non-professional personnel would make this temporary inconvenience worth the effort.

Mr. Howard's presentation was followed by comments and reactions by members of a panel representing the interests of serials catalogers, reference librarians, and subscription agents. Judith Cannan, Serials Department, Cornell University, spoke on the implications of a title main entry approach to serials from the point of view of a serials cataloger. She indicated the desirability for a uniform approach to automated bibliographic control of serials, citing specifically the MARC Serials format, the current OCLC serials control system, and the forthcoming CONSER project. It was pointed out that a title entry approach for serials should result in more uniform and consistent entries, which is especially important in the compilation and use of union lists.

Mrs. Cannan went on to detail several problem areas in the ISBD(S) as it is now written, such as the lack of specific guidelines on how the title is to be transcribed, or what to do in those cases where there is more than one valid title on the same page. It was also pointed out that this standard is not as explicit as would be desired in defining some of the terms and principles to be followed.

In conclusion, she proposed that adopting a title main entry approach to serials should result in a much needed simplification of the decision-making processes involved in cataloging as well as promote a more uniform creation of bibliographic records. This, in turn, should lead to a greater realization of productive and realistic cooperation between institutions in this country as well as on an international level.

Robert Balay, Reference Department, Yale University, presented comments and reactions from the reference librarian's point of view. One promising aspect of the ISBD(S) is the provision for a more complete transcription of some of the descriptive elements of the bibliographic record which heretofore had been either truncated or eliminated altogether. He further noted that while description was of some concern to the reference librarian, the question of entry is even more important. Some problems he envisioned with a title entry approach concerned an increased burden in terms of filing and catalog maintenance, the viability of this approach for institutions that record some information (such as holdings) on the main entry only, especially when the title is not as meaningful as the issuing body, and the problem of determining when a serial has undergone a title change. Mr. Balay also indicated that adopting title main entry as an international standard would have a beneficial impact on anyone using dealers' catalogs—for there is currently no international basis for entry and therefore most institutions will probably come to rely upon access by title.

Philip Greene, Northeastern Regional Manager for Universal Periodical Services, commented on the problem of main entry for serials from the subscription agent's viewpoint. A primary concern of this

community is that of standardization and uniformity. In noting this, Mr. Greene pointed out that a title approach for serials via the Key Title, along with a universal usage of the ISSN, would greatly facilitate the work of subscription agents who must deal with a variety of institutions and publishers. Heretofore the problem of identifying and reconciling differences in bibliographic citations between the library community and publishing circles has involved a great deal of time and effort on their part—and a standardized approach to serials, amenable to all concerned, would free agents from this burdensome task.

[*Mary Sauer*]

ACRL RBMS MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS COMMITTEE

"Manuscripts: How Much Access?" was the topic of a panel and lively audience discussion chaired by Clyde C. Walton, Northern Illinois University Libraries, sponsored by the Manuscripts Collections Committee of the ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section.

William S. Dix, Princeton University, began the session by reviewing the unique situation regarding manuscripts; they require special protection but librarians should make them open freely to scholars while at the same time preserving them physically for scholars' needs to know their contents. The problems of photocopying and restrictions of access were discussed between the panel and the audience without complete resolution, although Mr. Dix advocated photocopying portions selected by the scholar at his expense and reproduction of entire manuscripts or collections for commercial purposes with guaranty of care and royalty or other adequate payment for the privilege. Mr. Dix suggested that the librarian should resist control of access placed on material from outside, for example, by the donor or family. If restrictions on part or on the whole collection are accepted, the material should be closed to all without exception. A policy statement was recommended.

Ralph G. Newman, Board of Trustees, Chicago Public Library, and proprietor of the Abraham Lincoln Bookshop, continued the discussion from the viewpoint of a dealer, which he conceded is different from the librarian in some respects but the same in that there is a desire to have the intellectual matter widely distributed. He considers the dealer to be the temporary manuscript owner, who will not print it if that devalues the sale potential. As an appraiser and salesman, he has discovered that long-term restrictions on access reduce the value to the point where the material may not sell at all. He made an interesting personal observation that restrictions of access are apt to be more harmful to the character of the individual than if the material is open.

John E. Wickman, Eisenhower Library, explained that a recent executive order established a procedure by which a scholar can ask for reviews of security classified manuscripts. The request for review is made to the Government archive holding the manuscript, which, in turn, forwards the request to the agency that originated and classified the manuscript. The scholar must realize that the procedure requires several months to complete.

Members of the audience made observations on such points as preserving originals for the user 50 years from now, by limiting their handling or continuous exhibition under unreliable conditions, the necessity for high quality security film to prevent loss from wear and tear on photocopies, and the recurring question of loss of control when material is copied. Security control was discussed and repositories losing manuscripts were urged to publicize the loss immediately, so that dealers and librarians could watch for it.

[*Arline Custer*]

ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES

Several members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science presented the second draft of the Commission's National Program for Library and Information Services at the program meeting of the Association of State Library Agencies on Tuesday, July 9. Representing the Commission were Bessie Boehm Moore, who is Vice Chairman, Joseph Becker, Carlos A. Cuadra, Louis A. Lerner, and Roderick G. Swartz, NCLIS Deputy Director.

The program was introduced by ASLA president, W. Lyle Eberhart of the Department of Library Instruction, Madison, Wis. Mrs. Moore made some introductory remarks and presided over the remainder of the program. Mr. Lerner gave a synopsis of the Commission's work to date, indicating that it had agreed a year ago to develop a national program, and has since had an "enormous amount of input" from testimony in hearings in cities throughout the country. This second draft of the plan is not final; on the contrary, the plan is expected to continue changing and evolving.

The main presentation by Mr. Becker, using slides to illustrate the various parts of the proposed National Program, was based on NCLIS's charge from the Congress to (1) think of users' needs, (2) probe adequacies and deficiencies, (3) anticipate tech-

nology, (4) determine the Federal role, and (5) recommend a national program. Mr. Becker pointed out that between 1956 and 1972 about one billion dollars was spent on libraries; the Federal investment was matched by the States, but Federal and State outlays were each only seven percent of the total expenditure—86 percent of the total was from local sources. The matching-fund formula meant that the richest areas got the most money to spend. Revenue-sharing plans are also deficient in that they reduce the overall funds available to libraries and give libraries a low priority by making them compete for funds with utilitarian needs, such as the fire or the police departments. Perhaps as a result of these financial considerations, there has been a rise in cooperative action among libraries, with the spread of cooperative systems, consortia, and various types of networks. This has occurred despite the presence of such barriers as the dichotomy between the traditional and the new library services, the lack of national network standards and of a national bibliographical center, an inadequately trained work force, piecemeal planning, and uncoordinated funding.

In developing the National Program, the Commission's aim was to plan information as a national resource, achieve economies of scale, create structures for correcting deficiencies, devise mutually reinforcing funding mechanisms, provide means for coordinating public and private efforts, and build a framework for evolutionary planning. The underlying assumptions are that knowledge is a national resource: all people have a right to it and the new technology can distribute this information nationwide. Also, it is felt, safeguards can be devised to protect privacy and intellectual freedom and preserve local and regional autonomy; the committee believes, too, that the economic balance of producers and consumers can be maintained.

The National Program objectives are to insure basic minimum services, build ways to serve the unserved, strengthen state resources and systems, develop manpower, coordinate Federal programs, involve the private sector actively, establish a locus of Federal responsibility, and plan, develop, and implement a national network.

The major Federal responsibilities in developing such a network will be to help establish standards, to make unique collections available nationwide, to develop centralized services for networking, to explore computer use and apply new forms of telecommunications, to support research and development, and to foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In addition, supporting roles in the creation of this network are expected to be played by the states, by the private sector, and by the Library of Congress, which will be expected, among other tasks, to expand its lending role and its NPAC and MARC programs and to create a national serials service.

"A Synopsis of the Second Draft Proposal" was distributed at the meeting. The full report is expected to be ready early in August.

At ASLA's membership meeting later in the day, Mr. Eberhart turned his gavel of office over to the incoming ASLA President William DeJohn, Consultant for Library Cooperation, Illinois State Library, Springfield. [*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

RTSD COMMERCIAL PROCESSING SERVICES COMMITTEE

In its Tuesday afternoon meeting, the Commercial Processing Services Committee reviewed its plans for the Wednesday evening program on "Issues in Commercial Processing Services."

Dallas Shawkey, Chairman of the RTSD Commercial Processing Services Committee, convened the July 10 meeting and introduced the panel of nine speakers representing commercial processing firms, academic, and public libraries. The intent of the program was to identify the issues and problems for commercial processors and for subscribers to processing services.

The introductory speaker was David Remington, Assistant Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, who summarized the problems endemic in commercial services. Mr. Remington stressed the need for greater communication between vendors and between vendors and libraries and identified the difficulties—subscribers must take time to understand throughly what services the commercial processor offers and how they fit with their practices and procedures. What will be left for the library to do? What are the hidden costs? What will be the cost of cataloging by the vendor or the library if cataloging does not exist for certain titles? What are the vendor's standards for cataloging? The speakers that followed reiterated these areas as the prime difficulties.

Printed tentative guidelines for those utilizing commercial services were available for those attending. The guidelines and Mr. Remington's address will be printed in a future issue of *LRTS*. [*Treva Turner*]

RTSD SERIALS SECTION DISCUSSION GROUP FOR LARGE RESEARCH LIBRARIES

This Serials Section discussion group met on Wednesday, July 10, under the chairmanship of Susan Brynteson, then of the University of Massachusetts and now Assistant Director for Technical Services at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The first order of business was the acceptance of nominations for 1975/76 chairman and 1974/75 secretary of the Discussion Group. The 1973/74 Chairwoman is Susan Brynteson; for 1974/75 Chairwoman, Elizabeth Greer of the Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.; the Secretary for 1973/74, Laura Cummings, Columbia University; the Chairwoman for 1975/76, Charlotta Hensley, University of Colorado, Boulder; and the 1974/75 Secretary, Elisabeth Crosby, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

The question of reduction of membership in the Discussion Group because of the increasing difficulty of having coherent meetings was discussed but a decision was deferred pending further study.

Richard Anable, currently on leave from York University, Toronto, and working with the Council on Library Resources (CLR), spoke on the development of the Consolidation of Serials (CONSER) Project. Mr. Anable spoke of the Ad Hoc Discussion Group on Serials Data Bases which held its first meeting at the 1973 ALA, Annual Conference and of the subsequent meeting in Toronto. The result of these primary and other secondary meeting was CONSER and the involvement of the Council on Library Resources not only in support but in the management of the Project. The CLR has announced its active role in this project designed to build a national serials data base utilizing the on-line facilities at the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) in an appendix to the February 1 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin.*

Robert N. Miranda, Vice President, Pergamon Press, presented the publisher's view of institutional versus personal subscription rates. Mr. Miranda stated that personal rates represent a loss to publishers, while institutional rates (which are much higher) support the journals. Mr. Miranda pointed to tremendous cost increases, including paper as well as the cost of new technology as being the cause of increases in subscription rates. The presentation was followed by a lively question and answer period. A resolution was passed responding to frequently recurring criticisms of changes in serial titles and recommending that ALA study the problem and the feasibility of adopting a standard to be presented to publishers. The resolution was to be passed on to the Serials Section Executive Committee for its consideration.

As the question of changing Rule 6 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* concerning the form of entry for serials had been discussed in various other meetings, there was no discussion of this agenda item.

[*Paul Vassallo*]

RTSD/RLMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met on Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon. Of particular interest was Joseph Nitecki's report that materials are being gathered for the second and third numbers of the RLMS Micro-File series. The second collection which will be a supplement to the first number, *Current State of Catalog Card Reproduction,* will be available by late November or early December from the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service.

The recommendation was made and accepted that RLMS establish a permanent publications committee. This committee will work with the RLMS Policy and Research Committee in the development and issuance of an informational series related to RLMS activities and interests. Stephen R. Salmon, University of Houston, reported that progress is being made on the development of a standard for 16mm cartridges. The standard, when issued, will not be based on any existing cartridge, but it is anticipated that field modifications will allow some cartridges now in widespread use to meet the standard. [*Norman J. Shaffer*]

PLA AFLS/FLIRT JOINT LUNCHEON

A combined luncheon of the Armed Forces Librarians Section of the Public Library Association and the Federal Librarians Round Table took place on Wednesday, July 10, co-sponsored by Stanley Kalkus, President of the Armed Forces Librarians Section and John Finzi, President of FLIRT. It was a particularly gratifying occasion as it brought together for the first time a large number of the members of these two groups that share so much in common interests and goals, and it augured well for more and more frequent coordinated activities and joint enterprises. This luncheon was also the occasion for Mr. Kalkus to present achievement citation awards to Josephine Neil, Regional Librarian, U.S. Naval Base, Charleston, S.C., and to Robert W. Severance, retiring Director of Maxwell Air Force Academy Library in Alabama.

Guest speaker at the luncheon was James Riley, Executive Director of the Federal Library Committee and Chairman of the U.S. National Libraries Task

Force on Cooperative Activities. After the introduction by John Finzi, Mr. Riley spoke to the assembled guests on "The Nature of the Profession" and the role of the Federal Library Committee. He stressed service as a fundamental aspect and one of the most important qualities of the library profession, both for those librarians who deal directly with the public as well as for those in administrative and management positions who work at making possible conditions for satisfactory service. Addressing himself specifically to this group of Federal librarians, Mr. Riley reviewed the activities of the Federal Library Committee and stressed its role in assisting in the development and improvement of library activities in the Federal sector. [*John Charles Finzi*]

CHILDREN'S BOOK COUNCIL ALA JOINT COMMITTEE PROGRAM

On Wednesday morning, July 10, the Children's Book Council and the American Library Association held a joint meeting in celebration of the 50th anniversary of *The Horn Book* magazine. The meeting was cochaired by Phyllis Jeanne Van Orden, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University and Diane Majer, Director, School and Library Services, Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Following greetings from Mary E. Manthorne, President of the Horn Book, Inc., and Paul Heins, Editor, *The Horn Book,* three papers were presented. Ann Durell, Editor and Director of Children's Books, E. P. Dutton & Co. and author of "Pollen in the Wind," gave a warm tribute to the magazine and especially to Bertha Mahony Miller whose work at Boston's famous Bookshop for Boys and Girls helped in founding the magazine which developed out of her efforts to spread the word about good books.

Barbara Bader, former children's book review editor for the *Kirkus Review* and author of the forthcoming history, *American Picturebooks, From Noah's Ark to the Beast Within,* spoke of children's book criticism. She noted that reviewing is passing into the hands of children's librarians with their "checklist of criteria" and emphasis on book selection values. She compared the criticism of Anne Carroll Moore and Lillian Smith, and also that of T. S. Eliot and John Rowe Townsend, using as examples their criticism of the Arthur Ransome books.

Mary Ørvig, Director of the Swedish Institute of Children's Books, Stockholm, presented a substantial paper, "A Russian View of Childhood: The Contribution of Kornei I. Chukovsky." She praised this poet-translator's knowledge of children's literature and his uncompromising role in attacking those inexperienced with children but nevertheless write and edit magazines for them. She stressed Mr. Chukovsky's contribution in producing poems and stories, emphasizing humor and nonsense when books were full of heavy purpose, and his writing of the much-translated study, *From Two to Five* in which he expressed his beliefs about children and their literature—defending, as did Maxim Gorki, fairy tales and nonsense.

Mrs. Ørvig's paper will be published in the October 1974 anniversary issue of *The Horn Book* and the other two papers will appear in later issues.

[*Virginia Haviland*]

Correction: On p. A-173 of the August 9 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin,* the name of John Kountz of the California State University and Colleges was misspelled. The editor regrets the error.